

# RUSSIAN REVOLUTION SPREADING

## TWO LIVES LOST BY TORPEDOING OF ROCHESTER

Sister Ship of the Orleans, Which Had Run Blockade, Shelled When Sinking.

Two members of the civilian crew of the American steamship Rochester were killed when the vessel was torpedoed November 2. Forty-seven of the crew and armed guard escaped in three small boats.

One of the boats, containing Capt. Eric Kokeritz, sixteen of his crew and the ship's radio operator, drifted at the mercy of the seas for five days before it was picked up by a British patrol vessel. The two other boats are reported to have landed safely.

The Rochester was set upon by three submarines. It ran into a "net" of them, apparently lying in the shipping lanes for the great convoys which were supposed to be taking that route.

### Torpedo Not Seen.

The torpedo which sank the Rochester was not seen. Neither was the submarine firing it until after the vessel was sinking and all aboard had taken to the boats. Then the submarine came to the surface, fired ten shots at the sinking American vessel and signaled to two other submarines.

These thrilling details—the first time the real story of the Rochester has been told—were cabled to the Navy Department late yesterday by Vice Admiral Sims, commanding the American naval flotilla in foreign waters.

Admiral Sims has not yet received details of the rescue of the sailors in the other two boats, but his dispatch said he had received advice they "had reached shore safely."

The Rochester, first word of whose sinking came in press dispatches, was with her sister ship, the Orleans, both owned by the Kerr Steamship Company of New York, the first American vessel to run the submarine blockade after Germany announced her policy of unrestricted U-boat warfare.

At that time she was carrying the mail and was given a tremendous reception at Havre. It has been reported ever since that the German vessel had been ordered to "get the Rochester and Orleans." The Orleans was sunk several months ago.

In his dispatch, Vice Admiral Sims said the two known victims of the attack, Second Engineer Soudou and Officer Anderson, both were killed by the explosion of the torpedo. This statement led to the belief that the torpedo struck the Rochester squarely.

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## NEW U. S. DRAFT LISTS ISSUED

Previous Orders Nullified by New Ruling of Marshal Gen. Crowder.

Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder yesterday took the most radical step yet in revision of the draft regulations.

An entire new set of regulations was made public, comprising a booklet of more than 100 pages. They will govern the selection of military men called to the colors in the future. Thousands of copies are being sent to all local and district boards in the country.

Certain of the regulations go into effect November 20. Others, notably those which govern the process of selection and classification, will not become effective until December 15, when local boards will begin sending out questionnaires to the registered men.

"The new regulations," says a statement by Gen. Crowder, "not only repeal all preceding regulations, but cancel all exemptions and discharges which have been granted by local boards under the recent system. They will restore every man to his original status, and the local board will send a questionnaire to every man who is not in the service."

### Crowder's Statement.

Describing the new scheme, Gen. Crowder said:

"The effect of classification in class 1 is to render every man so classified liable to military service in the order determined by the national drawing. The effect of classification in class 2 is to grant a temporary discharge from draft, effective until Class 1 in the justification of the name local board is exhausted. The effect of classification in class 3 is to grant temporary discharge from draft, effective until classes 1 and 2, in the justification of the local board, are exhausted, and, similarly, class 4 becomes liable only when classes 1, 2 and 3 are exhausted. The effect of classification in class 5 is to grant exemption or discharge from draft."

## Church for Prohibition During Period of War

New York, Nov. 15.—The Protestant Episcopal convention today went on record as favoring prohibition during the war. The action was taken because it had been reported that the convention had tabled a prohibition resolution yesterday.

The speaker stated the church's attitude was misunderstood.

### CANADIAN CASUALTIES HEAVY

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 15.—Official figures today show that the casualties in the Canadian expeditionary force were 1,648 in October, as compared with 176 recruits obtained for service.

## ITALIANS STAND FAST EXCEPT ON NORTH PIVOT OF LINE ALONG PAVE

Invaders Press Back Defenders, Who Shorten Front by Seven Miles—Huns Hemmed in Coast Sector.

London, Nov. 15.—On the lower and middle Pave the Italians today stood fast, but their forces protecting the northern pivot of the river line, though fighting valiantly, were pressed back during the last twenty-four hours.

The relentless Teuton pressure, west of where the Pave turns sharply to the northeast, has cut seven miles out of the Italian Pave line and the menace from this direction to Gen. Diaz's forces admittedly is growing hourly.

### IN FIGHTING CONTACT.

"Our detachments, advancing southward in the mountains from Fonzo and Feltré," reported the Berlin war office today, "are in fighting contact with the enemy. On the lower Pave there is nothing new."

The Pave sector, from which the Teutons have pushed the Italians to the south and west, is between Quero and Feltré.

### Menace Is Concealed.

A series of slight successes in beating off the invaders, both in the mountains north of this sector and at the two points where the Teutons are across the river, are recorded in today's official Italian bulletin. The Italian-German battle line across the river also were repulsed.

It is frankly conceded by military experts, however, that, cheering as this news is, since it indicates the Italian fighting spirit is still at its best, the situation is menacing.

A Teuton break through south of Fonzo and into the plain toward the "life line" of the whole Italian Army—the Udine-Torone railroad—seems inevitable unless the resistance of Diaz's army in this sector stiffens promptly and considerably.

With unguessed systematic precision the Teutons are carrying through their strategic program of separating the Italian advance and Trentino armies. Their advance toward Clonon spurs the most serious menace to the Italian rear on the Pave that Diaz has yet had to face.

### Invaders Hemmed In.

The Italian naval artillery co-operated with the batteries along the coast strip around Porto Di Pave, forcing the Teutons to check their advance in that sector, where they were nearest to Venice. The Rome statement indicates that the invaders here are in a perilous position, being gradually hemmed in.

The Rome statement tells of two successive defeats of Teuton attempts to advance along the mountainous front of Meletta d'Avanti-Monte Fier-Monte Castiglione. Later the Teutons came on in fan-like formation between Frisoni and the confluence of the Brenta and Clonon rivers. They were caught in the Italian current of fire and stopped.

Another Teuton advance was repulsed at Monte Rondene. At Monte Tomatico, however, the Italian advance posts had to be withdrawn, "after offering effective resistance," Rome says.

### Crisis Solidifies Italy.

Dispatches from Rome describing yesterday's session of Parliament, at which Orlando made his debut as premier, came on in fan-like formation between Frisoni and the confluence of the Brenta and Clonon rivers. They were caught in the Italian current of fire and stopped.

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## MAYOR MUST AWAIT GRAND JURY ACTION

Judge's Opinion, However, Virtually Removes Murder Conspiracy.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15.—Mayor Smith and William E. Finley must await the action of the grand jury as a result of the murder of George A. Eppley, a policeman, in the Fifth Avenue station yesterday.

But an opinion by Judge Martin, while dismissing the habeas corpus action brought to release Mayor Smith and Finley, is favorable to the mayor and releases him from the Fifth Avenue station yesterday.

## Women Repair Tracks Of Pennsylvania Railroad

One hundred and fifteen women workers today were welding tracks, shovels and crowbars, maintaining the roadbed of the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Pittsburgh.

The women, in testimony yesterday before the Interstate Commerce Commission, gave this example of the difficulties the roads face in holding their men.

### Former Senator Indicted.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15.—A \$5,000 bond was today filed in the Federal Court here to guarantee the appearance of former Senator Pettigrew to answer a Federal indictment charging him with violation of the espionage act. The Senator was in Chicago today. He expects to go to Battle Creek for his health.

## FEDERAL CURB ON RAIL FREIGHT NOW PROPOSED

Government Likely to Build Cars and Lease Them to Carriers.

A crisis has been reached in the railroad situation which involves both the consideration of lending money to the carriers as an aid to increasing facilities and also control of the character and amount of freight which might be transported.

Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania, told the Interstate Commerce Commission in the hearing yesterday on the proposed 15 per cent increase in freight rates that financial assistance was a necessity.

### Carrying Peak Load.

Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway and also president of the Railroad War Board, touched upon another point of the situation in a statement issued last evening. More freight is being offered to the roads now, he declared, than it is physically possible for them to handle.

The time has come, he said, when the shipment of commodities nonessential to war industries must be curtailed.

The railroad board sent to Judge Lovett, head of the Priority Shipment Board, a list of 400 commodities which might be barred from shipment without inconspicuousness. Seventy-seven additional items were named which could be banned with only slightly affecting public comfort.

The priority board probably will adopt the measures suggested.

Mr. Rea maintained that increased expenses, without including the wage raise asked by the railroad brotherhood, have made the burden of the road so great that they cannot produce further needed additional facilities unless the government lends a helping hand. He also said abnormal demands have been made by shipment abroad of equipment.

### U. S. May Build Cars.

It may be necessary for the government to help the roads with money or materials. The latter would seem to be the most advisable course. It would be possible for the United States to build enough freight cars to handle the increased traffic.

It is a further handicap. Arrangements could be made for their eventual disposal after the declaration of peace.

### Favors Stockholm Meeting.

Mr. Hill assailed the refusal of the British government to permit labor to send delegates to the international conference at Stockholm, insisting that the authorities had no right to deny labor an opportunity to express its opinions.

The Russian revolution, even in its present chaotic stage, deserves the endorsement of organized labor everywhere, Mr. Hill said.

"Having sacrificed the lives of 20,000 men from the British Isles, Australia and Canada, at Gallipoli, in a futile attempt to get Constantinople for the czar, surely we are not ready to refuse the stretched hands of Russian democracy in its present struggle," he said.

Pleading for the conscription of war profits, Mr. Hayday declared British labor was ready to go to any length of sacrifice to win the war, but he insisted that "sacrifices must be equalized."

## BRITISH DRAW NEARER TO CITY OF JERUSALEM

Gen. Allenby's Forces Now Are Only Twelve Miles Distant.

London, Nov. 15.—Fresh advances of Gen. Allenby's British troops, which bring them to a point little more than twelve miles west of Jerusalem, were reported today.

The Egyptian expeditionary army is now holding the railway line in the vicinity of Nazareth, including the junction of the railway line to the Holy City.

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## CLEMENCEAU'S PRIME MINISTER UNDER POINCARE

Noted French Statesman Accepts Offer Succeeding Prof. Painleve.

Paris, Nov. 15.—It was reliably reported late this afternoon that former Premier Clemenceau has accepted an offer from President Poincaré to be prime minister, succeeding Prof. Painleve, who resigned two days ago after Parliament refused him a vote of confidence.

M. Clemenceau, famed as one of the shrewdest statesmen of the old school, and since his retirement to private life one of the most feared editors of France, is said to have set out immediately upon his acceptance to form a cabinet that will command a majority in the chamber.

### Former Prime Minister.

President Poincaré chose Clemenceau despite the fact that the latter has been long a pronounced enemy of the Poincaré regime. Clemenceau is 76 years old.

Interest centers chiefly upon the attitude of the socialists. They are not kindly disposed toward Clemenceau, and the successive toppling of the Ribot and Fauriol ministries has demonstrated that without Socialist support a government in France is now virtually untenable.

Much depends upon his selections of foreign and war ministers. He succeeds in enlisting a working majority in Parliament Clemenceau is expected to conduct a vigorous policy, particularly as regards "Bolshevism," the vacillating attitude toward which on the part of Poincaré was chiefly responsible for the latter's fall.

The scene was the airfield of a noted fighting unit of the French air service from which the members of the Lafayette flying squadron and their French comrades daily go out to give battle to the German airmen.

Here in a hollow square on the flying field were drawn up the personnel of the four fighting squadrons quartered at this place, who listened to an inspiring address by the commanding officer of all the French aeronautical forces.

### Four Americans Decorated.

After the service there was a distribution of the honors recently won by French and American pilots. The Americans decorated were Lieut. Robert Rockwell, now seventh on the list of French aces, and Sergts. Robert Rockwell, Robert Soubrin and David McKay. Their citations were as follows:

Lieut. Rockwell—"A remarkable pilot, who October 24 in the course of three successive patrols and seven close combats, brought down his fourteenth enemy aircraft and forced five others to fall out of control."

Soubrin—"An American engaged in the French air service since the beginning of the war; member of the Foreign Legion; took part in the battle of the Marne in 1914 and Champagne attack in 1915; wounded October 19, 1915; entered aviation service and proved a remarkable pilot; forced an enemy to fall in October while protecting aviators which were attacking an enemy observation balloon."

Peter—"An excellent fighting pilot; brought down an enemy September 13, following the falling German Zeppelin; was wounded in the attack; he is a heavy fire from an enemy battery; machine-gunned enemy trenches and reserve troops from very low altitudes October 24."

The afternoon Lieut. William Thaw and Sergt. Kenneth Marr, of San Francisco, was attacked from above by another Albatross and compelled to dive from an altitude of 3,500 yards to 500 yards.

Charles H. Dolan, of Dorchester, Mass., has been promoted to sergeant.

## ORDERS PLACED FOR 21,000,000 SHELLS

Various Concerns Are Given Contracts Totalling \$230,000,000.

The War Department has distributed orders for about 21,000,000 shells for seventy-five millimeter field pieces and antiaircraft guns.

Total inquiry for this size of projectile, part of the government \$400,000,000 shell program, was \$3,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 were to be for field pieces and 8,000,000 for antiaircraft guns. Because of lack of capacity only about two-thirds of the business could be placed now and the rest of this, about 7,000,000 shells, were awarded Canadian companies.

The total involved in orders placed is estimated at a minimum of \$230,000,000.

The following companies were among those that received large orders: American Can Company, T. H. Symington Company, New York Air Brake Company, American Car and Foundry Company and Worthington Pump and Machinery Company. The General Electric Company, is understood, also received a substantial contract.

## Cornell Shortens Term.

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The Cornell faculty today adopted a resolution shortening the college year four weeks by reducing or eliminating vacations. The purpose is to release students early for war service.

## RUSS REVOLUTIONISTS KILL DEFENSELESS JEWS, SET FIRE TO BUILDINGS

Petrograd in Flames; Wholesale Murder Committed in Moscow; New Revolt Threatened, Say Reports from Finn Capital.

London, Nov. 15.—Two thousand persons had been killed in street fighting in Moscow up to noon Tuesday, according to reports brought here by travelers arriving at the Russo-Swedish frontier, as forwarded in press dispatches from Stockholm.

### MOB VIOLENCE REPORTED.

In Kiev and various other towns anarchy prevails to an astonishing degree, accompanied by mob violence against Jews, these reports say.

An agreement is said to have been reached at Moscow among the Socialistic parties to form a coalition government, including some Bolsheviks.

### PETROGRAD IN FLAMES.

According to press reports from Stockholm, travelers who arrived yesterday evening in Haparanda, Sweden, from Finland, say rumors are current there that Petrograd is in flames.

### Former Car Restored?

Copenhagen, Nov. 15.—The "Berlingske Tidende" Haparanda correspondent, in a dispatch received here, says:

"Officers at Tornea, Finland, say that Siberia has declared its independence and proclaimed former Emperor Nicholas as emperor."

Gen. Kornilov's troops have taken the Kremlin, the famous fortress at Moscow, after a severe fight, says the "Berlingske Tidende's" Petrograd correspondent.

Utmost caution was urged in responsible quarters here tonight with regard to crediting the "news" from Russia, in all official circles it was manifest that all judgment was withheld until direct communication is re-established. This much, however, was generally believed: That the Bolsheviks are still in control in Petrograd, and that Kerensky's capture and recapture control has thus far, at least, failed.

Of all the conflicting dispatches that have come within the last forty-eight hours from Scandinavian sources, the possessing the greatest degree of verisimilitude is one from the Finnish capital, Helsinki, which stated that the Bolsheviks have beaten Kerensky's forces at Gatchina, some twenty miles south of Petrograd, and driven them in a rout to the southward after recapturing the town. The dispatches added that the Bolsheviks are now trying to cut off the provisional government troops' retreat.

Some time within the last week, however—evidently prior to their reported defeat—the Kerensky forces inflicted a reverse upon the Bolsheviks. This is evident from a "proclamation" issued by Lieut. Col. Mauravich, commander of the Petrograd defense, conceding an undisturbed dispatch from Haparanda on the Russo-Swedish border, to the Stockholm Dagbladet Nyheter.

"Kerensky," said the manifesto, "has circulated a false rumor that the troops in Petrograd have gone over voluntarily to the provisional government. The troops of the free Russian people are not retiring and are not surrendering."

"They only have evacuated Gatchina in order to avoid useless bloodshed and take a defensive position nearer Petrograd. This position is now strong enough to resist forces ten times as strong as their own. The troops are in the best of spirits. Order and calm prevail in Petrograd."

There might be some doubt about the reported defeat of the Kerensky troops were it not for the fact that the Bolsheviks are still in control of all communications between the capital and the outside world.

Between the latest roundabout reports tonight could be read a possibility of the Socialists forming a "coalition government" to supersede the Kerensky regime.

Germans from Germany came to the Bolsheviks today. The radical or minority wing of the German Socialist party, whose leaders are Liebknecht—now in prison—and Haase, issued a statement in the "Vorwarts" in Stockholm, for transmission to Petrograd, a message congratulating the Lenin-Trotsky band on their revolt and expressing the hope that "the world's proletarian army promptly to force a 'speedy peace.'"

## U. S. TROOPS AMBUSH HUNS' DETACHMENT

Kill and Wound Number of Enemy in "No Man's Land."

London, Nov. 15.—American soldiers have carried out a successful ambush of a German party in No Man's Land on the Western front, killing and wounding a number of the enemy, while German shells have caused a number of casualties in the American lines.

An American patrol one night recently lay in the mud to wait for an enemy party which they had arranged an ambush. A German detachment of more than twice the size of the American party fell into the trap. The enemy troops were surprised and did not stop to fight, scurrying away with their dead and wounded. The Americans suffered no casualties.

## OIL MEN THREATENED BY I. W. W. INVASION

Citizens of Tulsa, Okla., Organize Home Defense Guard.

Tulsa, Okla., Nov. 15.—A number of threatening letters have been received by local oil men from I. W. W. members. It is reported authoritatively that a number of the I. W. W.'s held a secret conference at the Omaha convention at which some of the "strong-arm" men were delegated to go to Tulsa to stir up trouble on the city for the tarring and feathering of seventeen members at midnight November 10. Citizens have been warned by the mayor and other officers to be prepared to protect their lives and property.

The home guard, numbering 250 men, was ordered today to prepare to start guard duty tonight at homes and industrial plants of men against whom the action of vengeance would be not likely to be directed. A system of notification signals was arranged so the home guard may immediately be apprised of overt acts by the I. W. W.

## Revolution in Ecuador Cause of Many Deaths

Buenos Aires, Nov. 15.—A revolution has broken out in Ecuador. The rebels have taken Puyo, Loja, Cuenca and Catabana. Many have been killed and wounded.

## LOOK FOR PEACE TERMS SHORTLY FROM GERMANY

Unnegotiated Armistice Might Be Considered by Both Sides.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

Special Cable to the New York Tribune and The Washington Herald.

London, Nov. 15.—Within the next few weeks the German peace terms are expected. It is not likely that any armistice will be arranged, as it would be difficult to stop the movement of troops and concentration of munitions, but something akin to an unnegotiated armistice might be considered by both sides.

### Amazing Changes.

This is the view not only of the pacifists, but also of those who recognize that the last few months have brought amazing changes in the whole war situation. From my observation in various parts of the country I think that Britain was never more determined to fight to a decision than she is at the present time. But it is also true that there are few statesmen who now dare to scorn any peace offer without first giving it consideration.

### Is War Weary.

The whole movement in Europe today is strongly toward the left and away from reaction. The French political crisis furnishes fresh evidence of the danger of any government attempting to carry on its work without the full and free support of the left. The moment the Socialists withdrew from the French ministry they sealed its fate.

Europe is war weary. The fact that Lloyd George has become dictator is the best reason for stating that he will follow a more moderate course simply because of the added responsibilities he has assumed not only in Britain but also in France and Italy. His position at Versailles will give him full knowledge of every development in the three countries. He must realize that the war from an Italian front as well as a British and French. From an allied standpoint hereafter the strength of Italy is the strength of Britain—no more and no less.

I understand that the situation in Macedonia brought Venizelos to Paris and the news of an enemy attack in this theater should not cause surprise. France and Italy—for a statesman of Germany's East front forces has given the enemy a floating army which he is prepared to use wherever it may be the most successful.

It is understood that the interests of Greece are far from satisfactory and that Venizelos is meeting much opposition, now that the Italian disaster has heartened the supporters of Constantine, who always held that the defeat of the central powers was impossible. As Falkenhayn is in Aleppo organizing an army for use against Bagdad, important military developments are extremely acute.

In the house of commons last evening Lloyd George assumed the air of a fighter who knew he had won. His every gesture, his every sentence, showed his complete confidence in his position. Before his speech he chatted with Lord Law and Balfour and gave them a short yarn. He was entirely at ease with his official family. Then he outlined his scheme which makes him practical dictator of the fortunes of Britain.

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## Asquith's Opening.

Asquith's opening came when Lloyd George suggested a debate on Monday next. That was the time when Lloyd George's opponents and his friends thought that Asquith would move for an immediate discussion, because much may happen over the week-end and there is no time. But Asquith said nothing. As a leader of the opposition he refused to accept the responsibility of overthrowing the man whom he had supplanted just a short year back.

By delaying discussion Lloyd George has won a point which gives him the decision. All the preliminary work was done in France when Lloyd George signed an agreement with the Italian and French representatives binding their countries to the scheme for an international war council. With an agreement signed in London and in his pocket Lloyd George could not fairly certain that any opponents of the project would hesitate to wreck a scheme which had the endorsement of two allied countries.

## Luxburg's Voyage Home Again Is Postponed

Buenos Aires, Nov. 15.—Count Karl von Luxburg's home voyage has again been postponed.

The dismissed German minister to Argentina has returned to Martin Garcia Island, his temporary internment place, after visiting the German embassy in Buenos Aires, making calls at German banks, and seeing friends.

Upon leaving he said he would not again come to this city, but would embark directly in port on the Dutch steamship Hollandia when that vessel clears for Rotterdam.

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